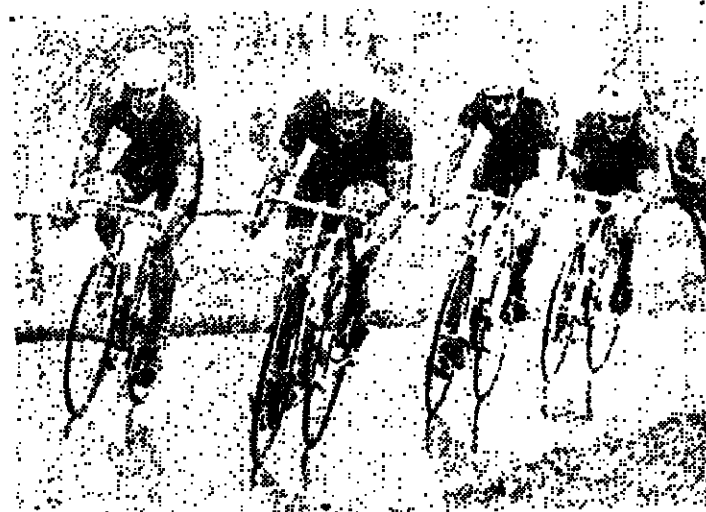


SPORTS



The Soviet team of cyclists: Yuri Kashirin, Oleg Logvin, Oleg Chuzhda and Sergei Voronin, during the 100 km team-time-trial race. They finished in third place.

Photo UPI-TASS

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP: SOME SURPRISES IN STORE

Whereas the world cycling championship held in the city of Leicester (Britain) was uneventful, the very start of the road racing event in the British city of Gillingham produced a surprise: the main favourites for the 100-kilometre team race — the USSR national team, the Olympic champions and last year's world champions the GDR team, suffered a defeat. They were beaten by Holland who came first in 2 hr 14 min and 01 sec. The Dutch have always been among the world's leading cyclists, and with their current gold medal they have reaffirmed their leadership in the four-year interval between the Olympic Games. The silver medal won by the Swiss was

also something of a surprise, as their time was only marginally longer than that of the winner team—2 hr 14 min 46 sec.

The Soviet cyclists came in third, repeating their last year's time of 2 hr 14 min 53 sec. The Soviet team coached by Viktor Kapitonov, included Olympic champions Yuri Kashirin and Oleg Logvin, and the younger cyclists Oleg Chuzhda and Sergei Voronin.

The GDR team came in fourth. On the race track the GDR cyclists came into their own winning two gold, two silver and three bronze medals. The Soviet track racers fetched only two gold and one bronze medals winning but two events.

FIELD-AND-TRACK'S RECORD RELAY

With a time of 1 min 41.89 sec Sebastian Coe, of Britain, has shown the world's best result of the season in the 800-metre race. In the 4x800 relay Coe ran in the last stage, giving Britain a world record of 7 min 03.98 sec taking over from the Soviet athletes who, four years ago in Budapest, covered the distance in 7 min 08.1 sec.

The winner of the 400-metre race was Walter McCoy, USA, with 45.45 sec. Two-time 1976 Olympic champion Alberto Juantorena, of Cuba, came second with 46.55 sec, while his fellow-countryman Alejandro Casañas came first in the 110-metre hurdle race — 13.66 sec.

YASHCHENKO TO MAKE A COMEBACK

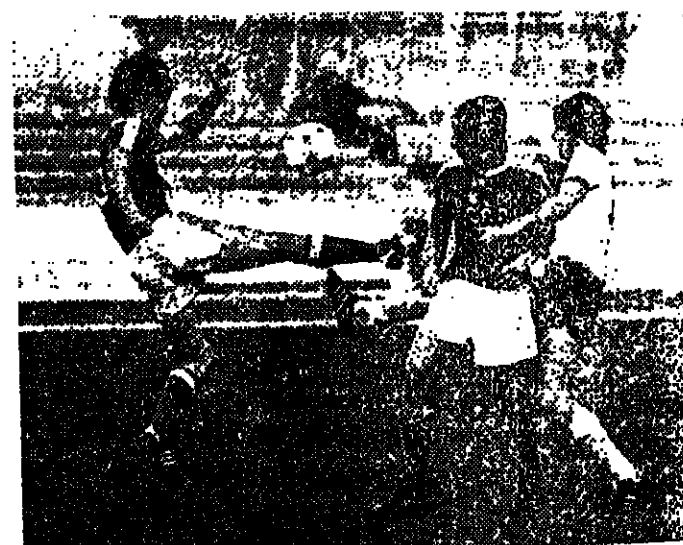


the fresh air, carried on with his physical exercises, and jumped on soft soil.

Then the things he did gradually became more complicated. The athlete jumped standing in water, and then on sand, and did squat jumps with a weighty bar while gradually increasing the load to 150 kg.

He trains in a forest camp on the outskirts of his native city of Zaporozhye. Early in the morning he starts with a light thirty-minute warm-up, and in the evening he goes in for another training session which is more complicated. Jumping presents no difficulty to Vladimir, and he is a good runner. He and his coach are already planning to go to the stadium facilities before the winter to start jumping in earnest. Vladimir Yashchenko did not allow his stay in hospital to interrupt his studies at the teachers' college. He passed the second- and the third-year exams and is going to start work on his graduation paper.

Psychologically Vladimir is now ready to start, concludes Telegin. We hope that he will soon successfully perform in competition with other athletes. He still holds the world indoor high jump record (235 cm).



The Soviet national junior football team won (3-1) a friendly match in Moscow against a similar team from the GDR.

Soviet players ready for the 'Rude Pravo' Cup

Twenty-five hockey-players from the Moscow clubs of CAC, Spartak and Dynamo are preparing for the final matches in the 'Rude Pravo' Cup, to be held in Bratislava and Prague on September 8 and 10. While most of them are winners of the recent world and European championships, there are several debutants. The goalies are Tretiak (CAC) and Myshkin (Dynamo) and the backs are Bilyaletdinov and Pervukhin (Dynamo).

moj and Fetisov, Kasatonov, Babinov, I. Ginzburg, Zubkov, and Stelnov (CAC); the forwards include Shalimov, Shepelev, S. Karpulin, Kozhevnikov and Tyupshin (Spartak); Makarov, Larionov, Krutov, Drozdovskiy, Khomulov, Bykov, and Vesiljev (CAC); and V. Golikov, A. Semynov, and Svetlov (Dynamo). On September 6, two goalies and twenty field players from among their number will set out for Czechoslovakia.

OLYMPIC CHAMPION IS THE BEST

1980 Olympic champion Anatoly Sidorov, of Dushanbe, has won a gold medal in the USSR Pentathlon Championship recently held in the Ukrainian capital.

Ital of Kiev by scoring 5,579 points.

The top 60 Soviet pentathletes had all entered the championship.

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Price 5 kopeks

MICHAEL FOOT ON BRITISH NUCLEAR DETERRENT

London. To secure peace is the most pressing issue of our times, said the British Labour Party Leader, Michael Foot. While addressing an anti-war rally in Bristol, he stressed that the Labour Party intended to seek a British renunciation of its own nuclear force.

The rejection of cruise missiles to be stationed in Britain is an important item in the Labour Party's election manifesto. It will be put into effect after the party takes up office, he said. A refusal to deploy a new generation of nuclear weapons on our soil is one of the steps that the new Labour government will be ready to take, he added.

He said that some American presidents, both Republican and Democrat, ran for the presidency making sinister warnings about the Soviet Union's military power, and later it turned out that these warnings were false alarms. This information, subsequently found groundless, was used as the basis for the creation of entire arsenals, while precious time for peace to grow strong was lost before it was discovered that this information was at best inaccurate.

The British defence policy should not be based on nuclear weapons, he said. This country should give up its so-called 'independent nuclear deterrent'.

AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN ON THE MIDDLE EAST

San Francisco. A peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict can only be ensured, if the Palestinian problem is solved, said P. McCloskey, a Representative in the American Congress. Addressing the Californian Community Club, he pointed out that the establishment of a Palestinian state would guarantee lasting peace in the area.

P. McCloskey, who recently returned from a visit to the Middle East, stressed the PLO's important role in settling the Middle East problem.

He sharply criticized Tel Aviv's aggressive policies, noting that it was the Israeli position that obstructed a Middle East settlement. In the interest of peace in the Middle East, Israel should be told to give up its present policy and to withdraw from all the Arab territories it occupies, McCloskey said. He also stated that, in his opinion, it was high time there was a change in the American Middle East policy.

Any such change, however, was hindered by the Jewish lobby in Washington. During their meetings, Begin and Sharon had pointed out that the lobby could exert influence on American foreign policy, McCloskey added.

INDIAN COMMANDER WARNS OF WAR WITH PAKISTAN

Delhi. Lt. Gen. S. P. Malhotra, Commander of the Indian Army's Northern Military District, has put the units under his command on military alert in view of incessant acts of provocation by Pakistan on the border with India. Speaking in the city of Udhampur in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, he noted that Pakistan is hastily stepping up its military preparations, and accumulating the most up-to-date weapons. He stressed that according to his knowledge the military equipment being adopted by the Pakistani army is to be used against India. We do not want war, he said, but should it break out, we shall be able to deal a crushing blow against the aggressor.

FACTS and EVENTS

© Tactical war games of NATO under the code-name of Bold Guard, with the participation of American, British, West German and Dutch troops have begun on the territory of Denmark and West Germany. They will last till October 9, in which more than 47,000 soldiers, 9,600 armoured vehicles, over 450 aircraft and helicopters, 30 warships will take part.

© The prices of consumer goods in ten Communist Market countries have gone up by an average of 11.7 per cent in the first seven months of this year, compared with the corresponding period in 1981.

© The foreign ministers of nine neutral and non-aligned countries of Europe spoke in Stockholm for continuing cooperation and the successful completion of the Madrid meeting.

At a section of the Urengoi-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, not far from the USSR's western border,

Successful tests

The first stage of the trials of a powerful gas-pumping unit for the Urengoi-Panary-Uzhgorod trunk pipeline has been completed.

The capacity of the unit has been considerably increased, said M. Yashchenko, designing engineer from a special bureau, which designs air and gas turbo-refrigeration equipment. The new unit is capable of pumping two as much as per day as units with electric drive assembled at the neighbouring Pongra-Petrovsk compressor station. A high degree of compression is ensured by a pump of original design. We had no such pumps before.

The unit manufactured at the machine-building plant in Sumy (Ukraine) deserves a very high appraisal. The equipment produced by this plant has already proved its reliability during the construction of the helium plant in Orenburg. But American firms then tried to impose upon us extremely unfavourable contract terms and we had to turn down the deal. The Sumy plant managed to manufacture first-class equipment which was in no way inferior to its imported equivalent. We have been able once again to maintain the high reputation of Soviet machine building.

NEW GUERRILLA FRONT IN GUATEMALA

Havana. A new guerrilla front has been set up by the Guatemalan patriots from among the Rebel Armed Forces, one of the revolutionary military and political organizations in this Central American country. Its detachments have begun military operations in the central areas of the country.

The new front has been named after Tegen Uman, a legendary Indian warrior who in the past led the Guatemalan people in their fight against the Spanish colonizers. In Guatemala, his name stands for patriotism, courage and determination to fight.

The setting up of the front, says a statement distributed by the Rebel Armed Forces, is our response to the campaign of terror and reprisals carried out by the Gen.-Rios Montt's murderous dictatorial regime which enjoys unflinching support from American imperialism.

BASKETBALL

This is the "gold" Soviet basketball team who arrived back in Moscow a few days ago from the world championship in the Colombian city of Cali. We think that its power lies in what Ranko Zeravica, coach to the Yugoslav basketball team, two-time world champions, described as follows: "After the 1980 Olympics, the USSR national team made greater progress than any of the other leading teams, and it now provides a superb example of a modern dynamic style of play".



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IN THE LAND OF 'WHITE GOLD'



The Days of Uzbekistan have begun at the anniversary festival, "In a Single Family" held at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow.

Uzbekistan is a republic in Central Asia, with a 16-million-strong population. Uzbekistan reveres ancient cultural traditions and the memory of such outstanding personalities as Ibn-Sina, Navoi and Ulugbek. It carefully preserves its masterpieces of ancient architecture in Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva. The capital of the republic—Tashkent—was founded 2,000 years ago and has been the seat of many international festivals and conferences.

Cotton is the chief treasure of this republic. Uzbekistan is the main producer of Soviet cotton. It is the world's oldest and largest cotton-growing area and its total yield is second only to that of the United States.

Here are a few very eloquent figures that one learns at the exhibition. The total output of the Uzbek power stations in the Central Asian United Power Grid is close on 9 million kW, there are more than 500 industrial enterprises working on 600-natural deposits of gas and oil.

In the photo: the Uzbek Folk Dance Ensemble Bakhor.

FRENCH AND GREEK
PRESIDENTS ON WORLD ISSUES

Athens. In order to defend peace, it is necessary to take measures to remove the causes of the situation which threatens it. This can only be achieved by creating an atmosphere of confidence throughout the world, which can only be secured under a controllable parity of forces at as low a level as can be attained. This is not difficult provided there is goodwill and common sense, said the Greek President Constantine Karamanlis during his negotiations with the French President François Mitterrand.

At the end of their talks, the two presidents held a press conference. Asked about the American sanctions to ban the sales of technologies for the East-West gas pipeline, P. Mitterrand said that his country would honour all agreements signed by the French companies, he added that it would never "play the American game" of sanctions against the Soviet Union. He described Ronald Reagan's threat against France as interference in the domestic affairs of his country.

France, he stressed, is an independent country, and in keeping with the principles of a sovereign state, it acts in whatever way it deems.

On the Palestinian issue, the French president said that France supported the existence of the state of Israel and recognized the PLO as expressing the interests of the Palestinian people, although recognition was not backed by official agreements.

TYPICAL HYPOCRISY

New York. Professor Edward Herman of Pennsylvania University has leveled criticism against the Reagan administration's hypocritical policies which combine incessant talk about the need to fight "international terrorism" with aid to repressive and aggressive regimes.

Writing in the "Philadelphia Inquirer," he says that among "international terrorists" officials in Washington never include the regimes in those countries where torture and political murders have become standard practice. The scale of violence which swept some of the countries to the United States is really shocking. In May 1978, for instance,



No, no, the tactics are still the same. We only change our kits to avoid confusion...

Drawing by V. Rozantsev

FACTS
and EVENTS

- The US Navy command in Japan has notified the Japanese authorities of their intention to transfer 8 nuclear submarines from the US strategic nuclear force to the Yokosuka port, transformed into a strong-point of the US Seventh Fleet.
- According to data released by the Federal Chancellor's Press Office, the population of Austria stands at 7,553,000 people — an increase of almost 100,000 over the past decade. Women predominate — there
- are 113 of them to every 100 men. Almost every fifth Austrian lives in the capital, Vienna.
- As many as 5,383 private companies folded in Canada in the first half of this year.
- Late in 1981, the ten EEC countries had a joint population of 270 million 405 thousand, the EEC Statistics Service reports. This represents a 0.3 per cent increase against 1980.
- The Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Seoul has published statistics which say that over the past 16 years, South Korea has run into a balance of payments deficit exceeding 24 thousand million dollars.

RESPONSE

EMBARGOMANIA

The present-day American strategy consists in fighting a trade and economic war on all fronts. This war is not only against the USSR and the socialist countries — but the enemies are also chosen from among their allies including their northern neighbour — Canada.

A few days ago, Senator John Danforth tabled an international trucking bill to impose a two-year suspension on renewal of licences allowing Canadian trucking companies to operate in the United States. The aim is to exert pressure on Ottawa to bring about more favourable conditions for American trucking operations in Canada.

This sets off another round in the economic war against the northern neighbour. The previous stages in this war included the demand that Canada should not supply the Soviet Union with equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, establishment of trade barriers against imports of Canadian products to the United States and restrictions on imports of Canadian uranium and communications systems. This list could be continued still further.

To Canada there are very sensitive issues, since her southern neighbour accounts for 70 per cent of the volume of its foreign trade. Observers note that this one-sided orientation is fraught with serious consequences for the Canadian economy, since everything in such a situation depends on the mood among members of the American administration or the law-givers from Capitol Hill the next day.

Vladimir BRODETSKY

REPRISALS
IN PAKISTAN

Delhi. Reports from Pakistan speak about a new wave of reprisals launched by Zia-ul-Haq's administration against the leaders of the opposition parties and organizations in the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir. Among the most recent victims of the "regime" are leaders of the "Plebiscite Front" and "Azad Kashmir" — A. Ansari and M. Azam, mfrs. A. Ansari, chairman of the Mirpur Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The authorities have imprisoned them in view of the popular support for the growing movement in Pakistan demanding an elimination of the military rule and the establishment of a democratic civilian administration.

JAPANESE
PROTEST
ILLEGAL ACTION

Tokyo. The Japanese government has lodged a protest with the United States, Britain, France and West Germany — have sharply stepped up their arms sales decisions on this matter are urgently needed. The Soviet Union has always been in favour of reducing such trade. It was not this country, but the United States that walked out of the negotiations on this vital issue. However, we have left the door open for such talks to be resumed and continued. Nor does this country object to any interested party taking part in the talks.

Now that the United States and its NATO partners — Britain, West Germany and France — have sharply stepped up their arms sales decisions on this matter are urgently needed. The Soviet Union has always been in favour of reducing such trade. It was not this country, but the United States that walked out of the negotiations on this vital issue. However, we have left the door open for such talks to be resumed and continued. Nor does this country object to any interested party taking part in the talks.

use of the World Ocean resources.

SALVADORAN
PATRIOTS
SCORE
NEW VICTORIES

San Jose. Despite lavish and constantly growing military aid from the United States, deliveries of American military hardware and weapons, and the presence of American military advisers in the Salvadoran army, the punitive troops cannot break the resistance of the patriots fighting for freedom and democracy.

At a press conference in the capital, San Salvador, the Defence Minister José Guillermo García admitted that between July 1981 and June 1982, the Salvadoran army lost 3,800 servicemen, or one-fifth of its personnel. And this information is far from providing a complete picture of the losses incurred.

Being unable to defeat NLF fighters by military means, the punitive forces launch cruel reprisals against the civilian population. According to the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee, more than 35,000 (mainly old people, women and children) have died in the country as a result of such reprisals over the past three years.

'More and more
Afghans
come over
to our side'

Kabul. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is exercising goodwill in matters of normalization of its relations with its neighbours. Unfortunately, however, as a result of conspiracies by the imperialist forces, headed by the United States, Saudi Arabia and mercenaries are still being treated on Pakistani territory for subsequent infiltration into Afghanistan to carry out acts of sabotage and terrorism, said Babrak Karmal, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in a recent speech.

We cannot allow our country to revert to the past. It may be said with confidence that thanks to our correct approach to this task, more and more Afghans are coming over to our side and appeal to us to ensure peace and security throughout the country.

FACTS
and EVENTS

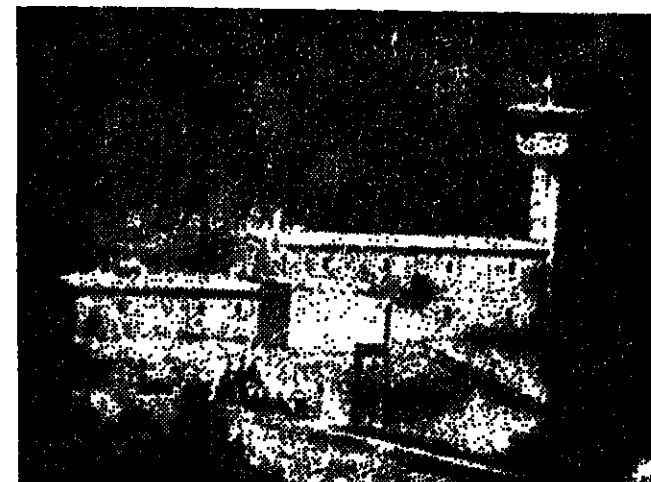
● Underwater work has now started in Britain to salvage the first British submarine "Holland" from the sea bottom. Weighing 100 tonnes it sunk in 1913 in the English Channel, south of Plymouth.

● According to Tokyo's fire service there were 7,217 fires in the Japanese capital last year, i.e., 311 fires more than last year. 5,536 families suffered as a result of the fires, and 158 people died, 6,162 structures were damaged.

COOPERATION BETWEEN AGGRESSORS

New York. The Special UN Anti-Apartheid Committee has drawn up report on collaboration between South Africa and Britain in which it quotes the British press as saying that specialists from the two countries are now jointly designing a cruise missile with a range exceeding 2,000 kilometres, a neutron bomb and different delivery systems for nuclear weapons.

Judging by newspaper reports in Israel Defence Minister Shimon Peres has stepped up his efforts to



West German newspapers and television have made public new information about American chemical weapons being stored on West German soil. Experts say that these weapons are capable of wiping out the globe's entire population.

In the photo: American chemical weapons depot near the city of Pilschbach, Rheinland-Pfalz. The depot stores nearly 2,000 tonnes of poisonous chemicals.

VIETNAM DENIES SLANDER

Hanoi. Vietnam denies the slanderous reports broadcast by Australian radio which, quoting military sources in Thailand, alleges that Vietnam is building up its armed forces and armaments in Western Kampuchea. These inventions, says the Vietnamese VIA news agency, are aimed at distorting the good-

Science and technology

FIND IN PERU

The mummy of a child (in the photos) which has lain in the ground for 700 years was found during archaeological excavations near the Peruvian capital of Lima. Although it has remained in the ground for several centuries, the mummy has been very well preserved. The child's body was covered by hundreds of metres of woolen cloth. Apart from the

PROBLEMS OF
WHALE BREEDING

A group of Japanese zoologists are now working on problems of raising whales. They say that if they are successful, their branch of animal husbandry might be of great importance. A medium-sized whale can give nearly 50 tonnes of meat, and a female whale gives nearly 300 litres of milk a day.



mummy, the scientists have found silver decorations, small sea shells and some figurines.

OF INTEREST

HOW TO TALK
TO YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW

It is known that each aboriginal tribe in Australia talks in its own language. Ethnographers established not so long ago that the Dieri tribe uses two dialects. One is common for the whole tribe. The other one is designed exclusively for communication among sons-in-law and mothers-in-law. In general, mothers-in-law enjoy special status with the Dieri. Thus, sons-in-law never mention their mothers-in-law's names, speaking about them in the third person. Is that not the reason for most friendly relations in the Dieri families?

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

AUTHORITATIVE VOICE FOR PEACE

Commenting on the results of this year's Pugwash Conference which ended a few days ago in Warsaw, PRAVDA writes that the Pugwash scientists have supported the historical Soviet commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and they have called on the other nuclear powers to assume a similar obligation. They have sharply condemned the Pentagon's strategies allowing for a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war as well as the allegations about "unstable" nuclear war peddled about by the aggressive NATO circles. The Pugwash delegates have called on scientists throughout the world to take an immediate part in actions to prevent a nuclear disaster and appealed on governments to direct their efforts towards the conclusion of comprehensive international agreement to remove the threat of nuclear war.

The collective voice of the scientists who met in Warsaw is highly authoritative, the daily notes. Over the past few decades, the Pugwash movement has gained new experience in putting new initiatives into practice. Its recommendations have been instrumental in the conclusion of the agreement banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water. The humanist scientists are working towards having the mass media draw universal attention to means of preventing a nuclear disaster.

THE LESSONS OF LEBANON

One of the main lessons of Lebanon's tragedy is that there will be neither peace nor security or even simply stability in the Middle East until the Arab people of Palestine exercise their legitimate right to self-determination and create their own independent state, and not just simply anywhere, but in the territories taken away from them by the Israeli aggressors. In 1967, writes the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper, the struggle for the creation of an independent Palestinian state, the newspaper points out, will continue. PLO has not only held out, it has also preserved its organizational structure and leadership, and this is one of its main victories.

In building their "greater Israel", the article says, the Zionists appear to forget or hope to overlook the desires of those who once wished to create a "thousand-year third reich". But history will be as merciless as the Tel Aviv rulers as the latter are to Lebanon and the Palestinians.

CHILEANS KEEP UP THE STRUGGLE

The fascist dictatorship in Chile has kept itself in power for the ninth year now by means of boyonats, demagoguery and lavish assistance from American imperialism, the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA newspaper points out. Great, colossal, hunger and poverty — this is what the fascists have brought to the working people of Chile.

The junta is, of course, trying to give a face-lift to its regime, DINA, notorious for its inhuman repressions, no longer exists, but it has been replaced by the national information centre (NIC) and the National Investigations Service. The terror campaign is now being carried out secretly so as not to attract attention. In an attempt to strengthen its position in the country the junta is making overtures to the working and middle class and the peasantry, promising them all sorts of reforms. But this is but a demagogic campaign. And the so-called "national approval" was ensured under gun point.

The Chilean fascists hope, the newspaper writes, that with time the world will forget about their bloody deeds. Their hopes, however, have proved to be futile. This is seen from the weeks of solidarity with the Chilean people, which take place all over the world every year.

INDIAN OCEAN NEEDS PEACE

The problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace was central to the negotiations which the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi held in the capitals of Mauritius and Mozambique at the end of August, writes the NEW TIMES weekly.

The source of the danger to the ocean is well known. The United States and some of its NATO allies are building up their military presence there, setting up more and more military bases. The island of Diego Garcia has become a major base for the United States. Rattling the nuclear sabre, the Pentagon has in recent years acquired a number of outposts in Kania, Somalia, Oman and Australia.

India has expressed its firm support for the just demand of Mauritius to have its sovereignty restored over the island of Diego Garcia. The weekly stresses that it is important now for all peace-loving states to act in unison to have the Indian Ocean become a zone of peace.

KIEV ANNIVERSARY
COMMEMORATED

The International Labour Organization headquarters in Geneva has hosted an exhibition commemorating the 150th anniversary of Kiev, the capital of the Soviet Ukraine.

The show featured various folk crafts: ceramics, embroidery, wood carvings, printed matter, including books and art albums dedicated to Kiev, picture postcards and posters. ILO deputy director-general pointed out in his opening speech that Kiev is a big and wonderful city which has made a considerable contribution to world culture. Kiev, at present, is a graceful blend of the peaceful work of its population.

CITY... FOR SALE

Jim Wandewen, an American, put the city of Tlaxcala in the state of Texas up for sale.

Early this century Tlaxcala, situated 80 miles to the north of Dallas, was a resort famous for its mineral springs. However, this place quickly passed over Tlaxcala turned into an ordinary town. Wandewen began buying up houses in Tlaxcala in 1978. As a result of zealous business activity he became the owner of most buildings in the town as well as of many plots of land. "Getting tired of business," he decided to sell his property by auction, dividing its territory into 13 sections, each a little more than 6 acres.

VIEWPOINT

THE ARMS
TRADE

The Israeli aggression provides an example — by no means the first or the last — of why, how and to whom the United States sells weapons. President Reagan's directive on a new policy in the arms trade, which became operative as of the summer of last year, officially declares that the United States regards the sales and deliveries of arms and other military material as well as the provision of military assistance as an important and necessary component of its foreign policy.

Undersecretary of State James Buckley was even more frank on this issue when he said that in the arms trade, the United States was guided by the American interest in consolidating links with states having something to offer it in terms of strategy and of national security interests rather than by the human rights situation there.

The Pentagon has set up a defence fund in order to ensure uninterrupted arms deliveries abroad in any situation without the need for official permission from governmental agencies. In "emergency" cases, the weapons from this fund are to be delivered to "hot spots" anywhere in the world. Quite recently, deliveries of this sort were made over a short period to Somalia,

Facts show that the United States retains a solid lead in arms sales. And the past year has seen a sharp rise in the volume of this trade. Whereas in 1980 and 1981, 17,300 and 19,000 million dollars' worth of American military hardware went abroad, in 1982 these figures zoomed up to 25,000 million. In 1983, they are expected to reach 30,000 million dollars.

Although America's NATO allies — France, Britain and West Germany — lag somewhat behind the United States, they also sold weapons and military technology to the tune of 30,000 million dollars between 1976 and 1980.

The Americans sell their weapons to 120 countries. The US arms trade accounts for nearly 50 per cent of the world's total exports of weapons and military equipment for for 73 per cent of the capitalist countries share of this trade. Over the past few years, the biggest buyers of American arms have been Saudi Arabia which bought merchandise worth 35 thousand million dollars; Israel — 11 thousand million dollars; Britain, West Germany, and South Korea — 5 thousand million dollars each; and Egypt, the Netherlands, Taiwan and Japan — 3 thousand million dollars' worth each.

Oleg LOMOV

this lever, it intensifies and expands its permanent military presence in various parts of the world, improves its chances of influencing developments in such regions and of creating favourable conditions for a more rapid deployment of its armed forces there. The weapons' trade also helps America expand its own manufacturing capacities and to improve "mobilization" preparedness in its arms industry.

By expanding its arms trade, especially with aggressive states, the United States closes its eyes to the danger of such steps for mankind. The danger lurking in an expanding trade in sophisticated weapons lies mostly in the expansion of modern weapons being accompanied by an expansion in the arms race. In some regions, large amounts of weapons are piling up, with states in the area being drawn into the arms race, and military potential built up creating the danger of new complications and greater tension. By aggravating the situation in some areas, the flow of weapons causes local governments to spend enormous sums of money on arms, which they can ill afford, instead of developing their national economies, health and education.

Now that the United States and its NATO partners — Britain, West Germany and France — have sharply stepped up their arms sales decisions on this matter are urgently needed. The Soviet Union has always been in favour of reducing such trade. It was not this country, but the United States that walked out of the negotiations on this vital issue. However, we have left the door open for such talks to be resumed and continued. Nor does this country object to any interested party taking part in the talks.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

CONSTRUCTION WORK HAS BEGUN ON THE MAIN SECTION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, FIT FOR ALMOST ALL TERRAIN, AT THE AUTOMOBILE FACTORY IN MIASS, IN THE SOUTHERN URALS. Their output is envisaged in the country's recently adopted Food Programme. A conveyor-block system is being used to more than twice speed up construction work on this important project.

THOSE TAKING PART ON THE EXPEDITION ORGANIZED BY THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORY, PHILOLOGY AND PHILOLOGY AT THE SIBERIAN BRANCH OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HAVE ALREADY COVERED THE MOST DIFFICULT PARTS OF THE ROUTE ACROSS SAKHALIN AND REACHED THE ISOLATED ISLAND VILLAGES. Their aim is to make an all-round study of the original indigenous culture and the traditional occupations of the Nivkhs and those of other Northern small national and ethnic groups.

THE LAST BATCHES OF MERCHANDISE FOR THE INHABITANTS OF THE ARCTIC'S EASTERN SECTOR HAVE BEEN LOADED IN THE PORT OF VLADIVOSTOK ABOARD SHIPS BOUND FOR GREEN CAPE, TIKSI AND PEVEK. This year the Arctic navigation season has been experiencing trying weather conditions. Unpassable icefields have literally cut off the shores of the Chukotka Peninsula, and icebreakers had to accompany merchant ships for thousands of kilometres.

250 HECTARES OF NEW LANDS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE IRRIGATED CROP FIELDS in the Kalmankulskiy district, in the Togliokskiy District of Kirghizia. Water has been brought to this drought-prone zone via massive new canals.

A BOOK-ILLUSTRATION EXHIBITION COMMEMORATING THE LIFE AND CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF GOETHE has opened at the All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature, in Moscow. The exhibits on display are on loan from the Central Library for Classical Literature in the town of Weimar (German Democratic Republic).



OLEG ANTONOV'S AIRLINERS

The name of aircraft designer Oleg Antonov and the development of Soviet transport aviation are closely linked together. The importance of this air service grew especially in connection with the development of the almost inaccessible districts of Siberia and the Far East. Now these routes are served by many aircraft of his design—from the modest AN-2 biplane which is often used as a passenger and freight taxi and can land on a little strip of flat land the size of a football pitch, to the mighty AN-22 capable of carrying 70 tonnes of cargo. This plane was called the Antaeus.

In the age of jet aviation Antonov remained for a long time an advocate of turbo-prop. This was substantiated by the need for heavy fuel consumption (turbo-prop consumes only two-thirds of the fuel required by other engines) which was a great advantage when flying to

out-of-the-way districts: now less fuel need be delivered to the remote airfields of mines, oil and gas fields, which are often of only a temporary nature.

Now that high speeds are required, Antonov's design bureau have developed the AN-72 jet—capable of lifting five tonnes of cargo and carrying it at a speed of 600-700 km/h. Its main advantage is the shortness of its takeoff and landing run and its ability to land even on soft ground.

Antonov designed his first craft—a little sanitary plane—in 1938. His latest work is the AN-3 for spraying agricultural sown areas. It took off a year ago when the General Designer was 75 years old. By that time he had completed about 60 models of aircraft and gliders used as flying trucks and ambulances, firemen's and marine reconnaissance crew.

THE ARCTIC HAS COME WITHIN REACH

This first ship of the year has left the Murmansk merchant port, bound for the eastern sector of the Arctic. The route of nearly 5,000 km from Murmansk to Pevek and back was covered by the motor ship "Alexander Nevsky" in only 40 days. Fifty years ago when a regular shipping service first started on this important sea route, even the most powerful ships hardly managed the journey from the west to the east in one navigation. Thanks to the fact that mighty new icebreakers have been added to the fleet, including nuclear-powered ships, the summer of the Polar region can now reach practically all districts in the Arctic.

WATER COMES TO DESERTS

A semidesert area in the lower reaches of the Chu River has become a zone of fertile agriculture in Kazakhstan after water has reached eight thousand hectares of virgin land there along a 35-kilometre canal.

After arid, but fertile lands have been reclaimed in the Dzhambul Region, most of which lies in deserts and semideserts, the area has turned into a major supplier of grain, vegetables, and fruit. Today it grows more than one-third of all the sugar beet in Kazakhstan. The expansion of irrigated farming has helped set up a stable forage base, which has secured an intensive development of cattle-breeding.

Kazakhstan is successfully implementing a long-term programme for irrigation. It has built the Chu and Tashkent water reservoirs which supply water to the farmers in a joint venture with the irrigation from the neighbouring Kirgiz Republic, an artificial Kirov Sea has been filled. Water to the fields and plantations comes from more than 1,500 depth wells, and dozens of small reservoirs where the water level is regulated on a day-to-day basis. Apart from the construction of new irrigation sources, the existing canals are being rebuilt.

Gas pipeline taken up into mountains

The builders of the export Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline have finally completed a complicated section in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains (west of the USSR). It took them two days instead of three to assemble a passage across a subterranean section of the Soyuz gas pipeline and the

adjacent busy road, linking Ivano-Frankovsk, a regional centre, with Yaremcha — a resort.

By means of a horizontal drilling rig, the builders dug a trench under the highway, while the Soyuz underground service lines which ran next to it were encased in durable metallic jackets for protection. Vehicles

were only diverted for a few hours along a road to make a detour which had been prepared well in advance. During this time the steel pipes passed above the existing gas pipeline and came down again into the trench under the road. The lands on the wayside were immediately recultivated.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MOLODAVIA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Moldavia has built major industries, a powerful energy base, a fully fledged construction network and an extensive transport system, writes S. Grossu, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party, in an article in the KOMMUNIST magazine. Since 1945, more than 270 new large industrial enterprises have been commissioned. Each of these was then incorporated into a system of nationwide industrial cooperation which saw them through the design-board stage, to being built and going into actual business until they were fully operating in optimum efficiency.

Today, the Moldavian SSR receives goods from 83 industries around the Soviet Union, while they themselves dispatch the products from its 72 industries.

The weekly output of its factories is now greater than the entire output in 1940. In pre-revolutionary Bessarabia, no Moldavia was known then, industry accounted less than three per cent of its GNP, and now this share is 60 per cent. In keeping with the division of labour in this country as a whole, the republic has developed and continues to improve a most expedient structure in its industry, realistically assessing conditions in the area and establishing what is required for its economic and social development. Engineering and metalworking are expanding at an incredible rate, especially electrical engineering and instrument-making which are Moldavia's main joint of industry. A land which used to import even staples and basic new products—unique power transformers, big electrical machines, measuring instruments, computers, tractors, tomato harvesters, hotel

ing equipment and other transport, casting machines, mechanized and automatic installations and many other sophisticated items.

GAS RESERVES FROM THE LOWER VOLGA

A new gas field has been discovered near the station of Akserakaya, in the lower Volga region north of the city of Astrakhan, writes PRAYDA.

Photographs from space have indicated the existence of plentiful gas reserves on the field and there are many years of exploratory work ahead. One thing is clear—this wealth ought to be exploited.

Scientists believe that the gas field is unique, as it has valuable gas condensate with an unusually high sulphur content, a mineral that is increasingly in demand, especially for the manufacture of fertilizers.

By 1984, it is hoped that facilities will be available at the field for the processing of three thousand million cubic metres of gas. By 1990, the amount of extracted and processed fuel is to reach six thousand million cu m, going up to 10 thousand million in subsequent years. Fifty wells are to be drilled in the Akserak area under the aegis of the Northern Caspian region, and these wells are to be linked by means of pipelines to the gas refinery at the heart of this new gas project.

Between 20 to 25 thousand workers will be engaged on exploiting the field, continues the paper. Large-scale housing construction is to be launched in Astrakhan and in the regional capital. It has been decided that all those engaged on the project (whether builders or oilmen) will live permanently in Astrakhan, committing to the field by electric train.

The workers will operate in rotating shifts, and settlements at present under construction near the field will house the workers till they are relieved. New residential estates are to be built in Astrakhan so that

by the end of the current five-year period this city of half a million people will have increased its population to nearly eight hundred thousand. Akserak is thus one of the major construction projects in the current five-year plan period of 1981-1985.

SHAKESPEARE OR LOGARITHMS?

We tend to be much better informed about culture than we are about science, a reader wrote into the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper, and the absence of even an elementary knowledge of maths or physics is thought of as quite normal. Should we not perhaps revise this state of affairs?

M. Volkenstein, a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, comments on the letter in the pages of the paper.

The interlarded complex that many people have in their relation to science—a definite defect in our culture—Volkenstein says. But I believe we are coming closer to recognizing this. Even in 1922, Volodya Bryusov wrote that the poet should be acquainted with the concepts of the achievements of science and had the right to parody achievements of science and had the right to dream of a reader possessing a similar knowledge.

I believe that there are ways of overcoming the science-art gap. It may not be immediately possible, but we are fast approaching the time when it will be.

Volkenstein believes that a united approach to the science and the arts should be encouraged in the job of bringing up children, in education and in creative activity. It is not just a question of remembering the pictures in the Tretyakov Gallery or learning logarithms (table of) by heart. People should be taught from childhood to distinguish great art from imitation and to be able both to understand and to appreciate the beauty of a scientific discovery.

HOME NEWS

MINIHOTELS IN TBILISI

Corny Khutseli is a night-time hotel which has opened in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi to offer tourists not only comfortable relaxation, but also a life amidst exotic settings reminiscent of ancient Tbilisi. The tourists visiting here have been given an opportunity to see the revived city quarters where every house is an architectural monument of the early Middle Ages or the Renaissance times.

Having restored the exterior of the hotel, the restorers changed the plan of the rooms and installed furniture made specially to revive memories of interiors typical of houses in the past century.

Tens of minihotels will open in Georgia this year. Guests staying here will be offered holidays with bathing expeditions, horse-rides in the mountains and visits to natural preserves.

Similar hotels are being built in other cities in the republic, which help accommodate 13 million tourists who are to visit Georgia this year.

RESTORATION OF MONUMENT

A famous monument in Novgorod dedicated to Russia's 1,000th anniversary has been saved from ruin by Leningrad chemists. They reinforced the network of fissures in the 100-tonne stone composition with the help of a new gluing substance called Altim.

The monument by sculptor Mikhail Mikesin was erected in 1962 on public subscription. Its granite-and-bronze foundation was in the shape of the "Cap of Momchik", the historic crown of Russian tsars, consists of 129 sculptures of prominent figures in Russian history and culture. Destroyed by fascists during the Second World War, the monument was later restored, but the events of that turbulent time left their mark on it, and microscopic scars and fissures began to expand rapidly.

Experts from the Leningrad Technological Institute who invented the Altim glue offered their help. Altim is an extraction from the by-products of oil shale processing.



The Yerevan Industrial Art School trains specialists in processing stone, glass, porcelain, wood, as well as carpet-makers and chasers.

Places to visit



An architectural monument dating from the 11th to the 13th centuries—the Agatsin monastery at the Dilizhan reserve.

Dilizhan reserve

Looking down from a height of 2,000 metres on the Seven pass, one can see in the deep gorge of the Kasakh River the thick foliage of its beech and oak trees, and the resort town of Dilizhan.

The Dilizhan reserve, built 20 years ago and covering nearly 32 lectures, has varied flora and fauna, which have been preserved in their natural primordial harmony, with brown bears, wolves, foxes, boars, wild goats, hares, squirrels and mountain turkeys roaming its woods.

Among the reserve's attractions are its 11th-13th century architectural monuments; the Agatsin monastery, housing the cathedral of Our Lady, built back in 1281, is graced by niches, bas-reliefs and inscriptions; the Goshavank monastery, and outside it a chapel, burial vault,

headstones and the grave of Mikhael Gusha (1130-1230), author of tables and an early Armenian code of law. He initiated the construction of the monastery in 1191. Visitors are invariably attracted by the nearby Dilizhan mineral springs.

Red deer are among inhabitants of the reserve.

Science and technology

SOVIET SELECTIONISTS IN MEXICO

In 1925, Mexico was visited by a group of Soviet scientists from the All-Union Institute of Applied Botany. One of the results of their tour was a book, "Plants Cultivated in Mexico, Guatemala and Colombia". For many years, the Chief Botanical Gardens in Moscow have not been alone in the research of this field. Specialists from the N. I. Vavilov Institute of Plant Cultivation in Leningrad are also engaged in joint projects with scientists from the Mexican state of Guanajuato. This cooperation has enabled the Zelaya Experimental Station to gather in two harvests of wheat a year. Cotton and other crops are grown at another experimental station at Iguala. In Mexico, the Leningraders have test-

ed three thousand grades of grains and pulses from 10 selection stations in this country. Nearly two thousand of them are wheat, a thousand or so barley and more than a hundred are oats. They have also studied a great number of hybrids. The results of their research have been passed on to their Mexican colleagues.

The experiments in Zelaya have allowed the selection of plants which are most resistant to diseases. A great deal of useful work has been carried out on cotton at Iguala in an effort to raise its immunity to the dangerous wilt disease.

Sergei CHURKIN

RING FROM 12th CENTURY

A gold ring, by an unknown master of the 12th cent. v. has been discovered by archaeologists excavating in the city of Novgorod.

This elaborately decorated piece of jewellery will be added to the exhibition of the best examples of Russian decorative

and applied art which can also be seen here in Novgorod.

The Russian gold and silversmiths had different techniques for working precious metals to make intricate patterns.

Their articles were decorated with lacy patterns, covering with frosted niello and set with pearls. Novgorodian cloisonné work was particularly famous—the microscopic wires formed a delicate pattern soldered onto a surface to be filled with special glass alloys dyed with metal oxides. This resulted in multi-coloured patterns which resemble mosaic compositions.

Today, we have rediscovered and are ourselves using the techniques found by masters in the remote past.

OF INTEREST

A MUSEUM

WITH A DIFFERENCE

In Kaunas, believes it or not, there is a museum dedicated to the devils of the world. The collection was started by A. Zmuidzinas, a well-known Lithuanian artist. All his life he has collected dolls, masks, pipes and other curiosities made from wood, metal, leather and clay and decorated by the heroes of local folklores—devils, woodgoblins, etc.

It has grown over the years as thousands of visitors, coming from all over the world, have added to it curiosities picked up during their travels. For instance, visitors to the museum can see a vampire from Hong Kong, a Mongolian "evil one", china objects from Japan, African ritual masks, bone amulets, etc. The collection, which now numbers over a thousand items, has recently been rehoused in a new building especially built for it.

VIEWPOINT

SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE USSR

Leonid MALANCHEV, Editor-in-Chief of the magazine "Sotsialnoye Obshchestvo" (Social Security)

From the main principles of the Soviet social security system would like to draw attention to three, in particular. Firstly, its universal nature, since it embraces workers, employees, collective farmers and members of their families. Secondly, there are benefits to cover every possible necessity, such as disease, old age, disability, loss of breadwinner and so on. Finally, it is free of charge. Social security in the USSR is provided entirely from state and public funds.

The pension age in the USSR is 55 years for women and 60 years for men, and for the workers of some professions and industries—five to ten years less. As for the amount of old-age pension, as a rule, it ranges from 50 per cent to two-thirds of the former wages. Thus, with the stable price index on the basic goods and services, pensioners are ensured with quite a satisfactory livelihood.

Nevertheless, many pensioners, whose health allows them and who so wish (this accounts now for 30 per cent of those who have reached the so-called "third age"), continue to work. Naturally, financial considerations come first: the absolute majority of working pensioners receive their wages and pension at the same time. There is another point which is just as important: continuing to work, especially in their former field, aged people preserve the customary stereotype of life, which also tells favourably on their state of moral and health.

In accordance with the social programme of the current, 11th, five-year plan period (1981-1985) minimum pensions of more than 6.5 million people were raised from November 1, 1981. In addition, almost 6,000 million rubles (about 0.006 million US dollars) are being allocated to this five-year plan period to further improve social security.

A number of additional benefits and advantages have been established for war and labour veterans. Those who find it difficult to move are provided with a bannan car, of special design, free of charge, or with only 20 per cent of its cost to pay. Substantial discounts have been established for invalids paying income tax and for rail or air travel.

Still greater privileges are extended to those citizens whose disability is connected with blather service at the front. The pension age for them has been reduced, for men to 55 years and women — 50.

A network of boarding homes has been set up for single disabled persons or invalids who need special care. There are about 1,500 such homes in the USSR, and pensioners who live there are fully maintained by the state.

Compared with the prewar period, the share of national income used for social security and insurance in the USSR has risen from 2.7 to approximately 10 per cent. At the same time the number of old age and disabled pensioners has nearly increased from 2 to nearly 20 per cent of the total population figure. This is mainly explained by two reasons: the consequences of World War II and the other, associated with the considerable growth of the average life expectancy (from 47 years in 1940 to more than 70 today).

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

ALEXANDER RUDIN

The cellist, Alexander Rudin, is already quite well known, even though he is only 21. This year's Tchaikovsky Competition, where he was awarded the title of laureate and won a silver medal, was the fifth major international music competition in which he had taken part. Rudin's teacher at the Moscow Conservatoire, has the following comments on his pupil: "Sasha decided he would play the cello when he was five years old. He has an astounding talent and a rare capacity for work. He always comes up with a highly unique solution to the interpretation of music."

Alexander's mother, a pianist, had a lot to do with his musical education. This may be why the piano became his second profession. He likes accompanying violinists and playing in chamber orchestras.

Once acquainted with Rudin's playing one is overawed by his attempts to penetrate not only to the essence of the music itself, but also to get to grips with a wide range of problems facing the art as a whole, to reach to its philosophical basis. Right from the start the young musician's playing was distinguished by its great depth and seriousness; today this is reinforced by his mastery of technique. When at the age of 15, Rudin won the Bach Competition in the GDR and the press described him as an emotional-intellectual musician of the very highest class they knew what they were talking about.

The works of Bach, Schumann, Dvořák and Shostakovich have a permanent place in his repertoire — in other words his road from classical to modern music lies via the romantics.

These names, says Alexander, will doubtless always form part of my life, together with the great music which stands behind them. But if I had to choose, I would go for Tchaikovsky, whose work I love more and more and whose style with the astonishing feel for his country and psychology that pervades his music. Unfortunately, he wrote nothing for the cello. Alas,



this is true of many great composers, but this doesn't mean that one is deprived of the great pleasure of listening to their music. It was during the 1978 Moscow Tchaikovsky Competition that Rudin's first record was released. And his second — two Haydn concertos — made its appearance during this year's competition.

USSR AND INDIA TO MAKE A JOINT FILM

The Lenfilm Studios in Leningrad and Indian film-makers are preparing for a joint production of a new feature film about Gerasim Lebedev, the founder of the first European-type theatre in India. Gerasim Lebedev was born in 1749 in the city of Yaroslavl on the Volga. In 1775, he became a singer with the Russian embassy in India where he lived for many years. Lebedev had a good knowledge of English, and he also learnt Sanskrit and Bengali. He made a study of the vocabulary and a grammar of Bengali and wrote several papers on the history of the Indian art. In Calcutta, he founded a theatre, built a house for it, and taught his first actors.

The new film will be the first joint production by Indian and Soviet film-makers after "Anany Nikiitin" and "All the Forty Thieves".

SPANISH TOUR FOR USSR FOLK DANCE ENSEMBLE

The USSR Folk Dance Ensemble is at present on tour in Spain.

We have often been on tour abroad, says Igor Molisev, artistic director of the ensemble. Since our collective first came into being we have visited over 60 states. We are tremendously excited each time we go abroad, we go over our repertoire with a tooth-comb and exhaustively polish up each number.

This is our third tour of

Spain. Included in our programme are many well-known dances, as well as more recent numbers. Spanish audiences will have the chance to see "On the Skating- rink" for the first time, a choreographic composition especially prepared for the Moscow Olympics, as well as Tajik and Uzbek dances — recent additions to our repertoire. During the company's two-month tour of Spain, they will give performances in eight major towns.

ESTONIAN THEATRE IN MOSCOW

The Vanemuine Company from Estonia, the state theatre of opera, ballet and musical comedy and drama, is in Moscow giving performances at the Moscow Art Theatre.

This company from Tartu is the oldest in the Soviet Baltic republic of Estonia. It was founded in 1870, included in its repertoire are plays of Soviet dramatists, classics of Estonian literature and music. It also often turns to the works of young playwrights and composers.

The combination of different genres offered by this company, which goes in, at one and the same time, for opera and drama, is given ample illustration in the posters for its Moscow tour. Eleven shows are advertised, six are by Estonians. Foreign works are represented by Rossini's opera "The Barber of Seville" and by a show based on the Brecht play "Herr Puntila and

His Man Matti". The Vanemuine Company will be with us until September 8.



A scene from T. Kogon's ballet "Sulamita" with Valentina Voznitsina as Sulamita and Anatoly Avilochay as Tzar Solomon. Photo by Mikhail Shokov.

FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. An exhibition of Soviet fine arts has opened in the biggest exhibition hall in the Angolan capital of Luanda. Dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR, the exhibition includes works by Soviet painters, engravers, and sculptors from the republics of the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Baltic area.

Books. A sixth shop selling Soviet books has opened in Madagascar. Before 1978, when the first of these shops was opened, Soviet books were little known to local readers in general. Today, 60 thousand copies of books published in the USSR are sold in that country.

NEW SEASON FOR MOSCOW ART THEATRE

The Moscow Art Theatre has started off its current season in Alma-Ata, where the people of Kazakhstan will have a chance to see some of the theatre's best productions—both classical and contemporary plays.

The company's Moscow season opens in October, and there are a number of treats in store for us. For instance, the premiere of a play based on "The Cenci", a novel by M. Dzhavakhi-shvili and a classic of Georgian

literature. The producer is also from Georgia — T. Chikheidze. Rehearsals are in full swing of a show based on "Stolen Happiness", the classical play by the Ukrainian writer Ivan Franko. During the current season we shall also see L. Tolstoy's "The Living Corpse", Shakespeare's "King Lear" and a contemporary play "Mother-of-Pearl—Zineida", especially written for the company by M. Roshchin.

RECENT RELEASES FROM MELODIA

Melodia, the Soviet recording company, has released new recordings of English and Italian music played by Soviet musicians.

"England, at the Time of the Renaissance", played by the Moscow Madrigal ensemble for

old music, continues the firm's well-known "A Thousand Years of Music" series. Another collector's item is "Trio for Fortepiano, Violin and Cello" by Donizetti, the Italian composer of the last century.



Self-portrait.



Spring scene.

An exhibition of the works of D. Sveshnikov, a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Arts, has opened in Moscow's Exhibition Hall at 21 Ekspozitsionnaya St. The artist has devoted his creative talents to a study of the Far North whose every season he has witnessed in his wanderings with reindeer-

breeders. He has covered thousands of kilometres with herds of reindeers and dog teams. The painted canvases and graphic folios of D. Sveshnikov illustrate both the grandeur and the harsh beauty of the tundra, the national traits of the Nenets people and the building of a new life in the North. Around 300 portraits, landscapes and genre-paintings are on display at the exhibition.

BUSINESS

NEW PROJECT FOR SOVIET-ANGOLAN COOPERATION

There will be a twofold increase in the total volume of energy-generating capacities in the People's Republic of Angola after the big Capanda Hydroelectric Complex comes into service. An agreement on the joint construction of this important Angolan project has been signed at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in Moscow.

Capanda is to be built on the River Kwanza, 400 km from the Angolan capital, Luanda. The Kwanza is a major river which possesses a huge hydroelectric potential. It is planned to build an electric station here to generate an estimated 450-520 thousand kilowatts in four power blocks of Soviet make. The construction work will be carried out with technical assistance from Technopromexport, an association affiliated to the Committee, which has signed a contract to this effect with the Energy Ministry in Luanda.

A dam will be built at the station and a reservoir to irrigate more than 400 thousand hectares of land.

Nikolai SERGEYEV

IRRIGATION IN INDIA

The Indian government is directing its attention on irrigation as one of the most important means of solving the acute food problem. In the fifth five-year plan for social and economic development between 1980 and 1985 envisages an increase in the area of irrigated lands by 11 million hectares. More than 10 thousand million rupees have been earmarked for this purpose. India is carrying out large-scale construction work on major water reservoir projects, the minor canals, wells,

and ordinary and arisan wells.

In the sphere of irrigation, mutually beneficial cooperation continues between India and the Soviet Union. Soviet specialists are assisting their Indian colleagues in land reclamation projects and the improvement of arid areas, as well as in the construction of long canals and in the use of subterranean waters. The Soviet side is sending its advanced technologies for the construction of major irrigation projects.

Contacts and contracts

Trade organizations from 10 countries are taking part in the 1982 USSR Trade Fair, the traditional international fair at present in progress in the capital of Mozambique. The Soviet pavilion is one of the largest at the fair.

The steel works in the Czechoslovak town of Hamoulov are successfully fulfilling the contract for the production of 178,000 tons of large-diameter pipes for the construction of Soviet gas pipelines over the seven years of the year.

TIP-UP LORRIES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Deliveries of cars and lorries between this country and Czechoslovakia are growing at a rapid rate. This country sells its partner cars and lorries, snow-cleaning trucks and other special automobiles, while importing Czechoslovak lorries, refrigerating trucks, and housing panel carriers. Avtoexport of Moscow and Motokov of Prague have signed a contract under which this country is to receive 3,800 Tatra-148 tip-up lorries including a consignment of these vehicles for use in the Polar regions.

ORDERS FOR YUGOSLAV SHIPBUILDERS

By the end of 1985 Yugoslavia is to have built for the USSR several large series of tankers, passenger and crane ships.

The two countries began their cooperation in shipbuilding in 1960, and since then the Soviet Union has received over 120 ships of various types.

At present 13 Yugoslavian shipbuilding yards are busy working to Soviet orders. The cooperation is based on five-year programmes. The large-scale nature of Soviet orders helps Yugoslavia continuously develop one of its main industries and improve its employment figures.

TECHNICAL CENTRE IN ROMANIA

Over the past three years V/O Technolimport of Moscow has exported to Romania different household appliances and recreation gadgets to the tune of nearly 50 million rubles. At present, there are 120 thousand Soviet-made refrigerators in Romania, 120 thousand tape recorders, 140 thousand transistor radios and ten million watches. A Soviet technical centre has been set up in Bucharest to service all these machines and instruments. There, Romanian specialists learn about the new Soviet consumer items and also how to adjust and repair them. The Romanian organizations also arrange deliveries of spares for Soviet-made items through the centre.

IF YOU ARE GOING ON A JOURNEY, WE SINCERELY ADVISE YOU TO TRAVEL VIA SOVIET RAIL

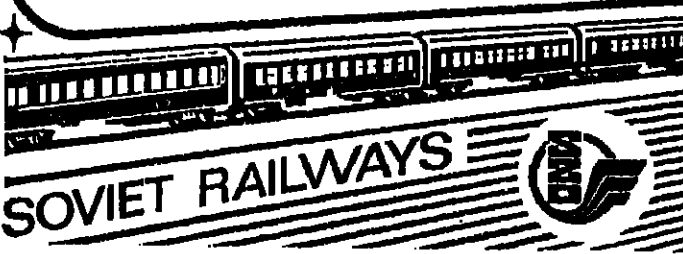
Soviet trains take the discomfort out of rail travel. You will sit in a cosy well-equipped compartment, looked after by attentive attendants. In the restaurant car you can become acquainted with Russian cuisine while you travel through the wide expanses of the Soviet Union. The journey will be easy and you will alight at your destination refreshed and invigorated.

May we also remind you that your travelling expenses will be minimal, since rail is the cheapest form of transport. Group of 10 or more people get a discount. Tourist groups from England, Belgium, Holland, France, the FRG, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and Finland are provided by Soviet Railways with a 25 per cent discount of the fare.

Tickets are available from travel agencies, tourist office or direct from the station. You can book a return ticket too. Sleepers can be reserved in advance.

Travel agencies or railway information offices will be happy to provide you with any information you need. Book now! We wish you a happy journey!

SOVIET RAILWAYS



SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE FIRST HALF OF 1982

The total volume of USSR foreign trade for the first half of 1982 has grown, in terms of current prices by 11.1 per cent, as compared with the same period for last year and has reached the sum of 60,300 million rubles. In the same period exports have increased by 12.8 per cent to 29,900 million rubles and imports by 9.3 per cent to 30,400 million rubles. As in the past, the socialist countries occupy chief place in the Soviet Union's commercial and economic contacts. Their share accounts for 54.3 per cent of the total volume of Soviet foreign trade.

50.5 per cent of Soviet exports over the period were shipped to CMEA countries, though the share of some of the individual export items, for instance, oil and oil derivatives, natural gas, metal ore, pig iron, ferro-alloys, rolled steel, non-ferrous metals, cotton, various machines and equipment, and other goods, was considerably higher than this. 48.4 per cent of the USSR's imports are provided by its

CMEA partners. Deliveries of machinery and equipment, of chemical and consumer goods and of food account for the majority of these imports.

The volume of trade with the industrially developed capitalist countries has also grown over the period (a 13.6 per cent increase—from 17,200 to 19,600 million rubles) as compared for the same period of the last year. The latter countries' share in the foreign trade turnover of the USSR amounts to 32.5 per cent.

Although trade turnover with these countries taken as a whole has shown high growth rates there are certain differences as far as individual countries are concerned. The volume of trade with the FRG stands at 3,391 million rubles (an increase of 26.8 per cent), with Italy — 2,468 million rubles (a 2.3 per cent increase), with Italy — 1,954 million rubles (a 25 per cent increase), with Japan — 1,992 million rubles (a 22 per cent increase) and with France — 1,885 million rubles (a drop of 5.4 per cent).

Philately

CARIBALDI

COMMEMORATED



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 4-kopeck postage stamp to mark the 17th anniversary of the birth of Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Italian national hero.

AUTUMN FAIR IN LEIPZIG

It has now become a well-established tradition that leading foreign firms display their top produce twice a year side by side with enterprises in the GDR, in Leipzig. Next week goods manufactured by over 6,000 firms from 50 different countries will be on view to all visitors.

The Soviet pavilion is one of the largest in which machines, chemical wares, textiles, sophisticated scientific equipment, and household goods — all products of Soviet foreign-trade agencies can be seen.

The Soviet Union made its debut at the Leipzig Fair 60 years ago. The display was a modest 180 sq. m. area and offered a range of furs, leather, timber, mineral raw materials, herbs and fruit.

More than 350 Soviet exhibits in Leipzig have already won gold medals.

WHAT'S ON!

September 7-10

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses, Bolshoi Theatre performances: 7 — Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (ballet), 8 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet), 10 — Borodin, "The Prince Igor" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq. 7) — Molchanov, "The Dawn Is Quiet Here" (opera), 8 — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (operas), 9 — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet), 10 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 10 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.) 7 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus", 9 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess", 10 — Karayev, "The Fiery Cavalier".

FILMS

The Golden Fleece (Moscow Studios, USSR).

About how the security department fights against smugglers and people speculating in foreign currency.

Cineama "Metropol" (Pushkin St.) Metro Palace (Pushkin St.) Week of Bulgarian films. Cinemas "Vityaz", "Lukho-Maklary St.", Metro Palace, "Sofia" (3), "Sovetskaya Bldg", Metro "Soyuzdetfilm".

EXHIBITIONS

Pushkin Museum of the Arts (12 Volkhonka St.) "Fables and Parks of St. Petersburg and its Surroundings" as drawn by the Russian Artists' Union. Russian reserve collection. Exhibition Monday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Kropotkinskaya. Trolleybuses 15, 31. Central Artists Club (Pushkin St.) Exhibition of works in the last days of the year.

CONCERT HALLS

Grand Concert Hall at the Trade Village, 7, 8 — One-off performance, "I Sat Out on Road Alone", featuring the Vinokur.

Central Stadium, Palace of Sport (Luzhniki), 7-10 — Kluge Ballet on Ice, a show in the style of one-act ballet, "Heroic Journey" (premiere); "We Are From the Ukraine", divergent.

Small Sports Arena, 8, 9 — Elena Khandocheva (Bulgaria) accompanied by a pop group.

SPORTS

CHESS

Central Tourist House (146 Lebedev Prospekt), 7-10 — Men's international tournament, 4 p.m. every day.

The two top chess players will vie for the world championship title.

FOOTBALL

Central Stadium, 7 — Spartak (Moscow) vs. Neftchi Baku, 10 — Spartak (Moscow) vs. Dinamo (Tbilisi).

WEATHER

September 7-10

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy and rainy weather — night temperatures of 5-10°C and of 13-16°C in the daytime — will alternate with clear, dry spells, and temperatures ranging from 3-8°C at night to 13-18°C in the daytime. Gusts, mainly W wind, 5-10 mps.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for September 1, 1982	Quotations in rubles
French franc	100 10.50
FRG mark (Deutsche mark)	100 29.48
Indian rupee	100 7.79
Japanese yen	1,000 2.94
Netherlands guilder	100 24.80
Swedish krona	100 11.90
Swiss franc	100 34.57
US dollar	100 73.40

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. The meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Telephone 215-00-00. Ordering a cab 24-hour service: Telephone 215-00-00. Communal cabs (every 45 minutes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.